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WHOLE No. 157.

SISTER LEASE is out with a prediction that in 1993 a cataclysm will destroy Chicago and drown it in the lake. Her brain seems to have been addled ever since that egg throwing down in Georgia.—Memphis Avalanche.

MR. ENLOE has an article on pension reform in the May North American Review that is attracting considerable attention. It is brief but pointed, and if his suggestions should be carried out, would result in a saving of \$50,000,000 annually to the Government.—The Jackson Whig.

THE rumor that ex-Congressman Rice Pierce will be the third party candidate next year for governor of Tennessee is probably not true. Rice had enough last year of dallying with despair and balancing hope against hope. However, if Rice wants to run, let him run. It will make no material difference in the result.—Nashville American.

CONGRESSMAN ENLOE is doing very successful work in removing Republican postmasters in his district. He knows how to go at such work, and he never ceases his labors until the Republican scalp is removed. If all the other districts in the State were as energetically represented as the Eighth, fewer Republicans would be drawing pie under a Democratic administration.—Brownsville Democrat.

TOM C. RYE, ESQ., of Camden, chairman of the Eighth District Congressional Committee, has been appointed chief of the western division in the pension department, composed of the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. His salary is \$2,000 a year and he will take charge of his office about the middle of May. Mr. Rye is a fine business man and will discharge the duties of his office with fidelity. His appointment scores another victory for Mr. Enloe.—Paris Intelligencer.

THE senate passed the Aust bill reducing the compensation of State officers to \$3,500 a year for secretary of state by an almost unanimous vote, only one senator voting in the negative. These State officers hold places of more dignity and do more work than the overpaid clerks of courts in the counties, and yet the senate majority refused to reduce the extravagant emoluments of from \$10,000 to \$18,000 paid certain favored county officials. Here is a glaringly absurd inconsistency, which can not be satisfactorily explained. Poor fee lobby-ridden senate.—The Nashville Banner.

THE people should look after nominations for legislative honors more closely in the future and send none but those who will listen to the voice of their constituents. The State of Tennessee for the past twelve years has suffered from an assembly of legislators that did nothing whatever to curtail expenses of the State, but instead have placed hardships upon the people by iniquitous legislation. The time for decisive action will soon be here and no one should be elected one of our solons unless he says he will bow to the line. The people can afford to send no other kind of men. We want men who do their duty, men who will serve their State and constituents, men who will in honor bound serve the masses without fear or favor, men who have the backbone to turn their backs on the lobbyists and with an eye single to the best interests of the people and the State.—Martin Mail.

GOOD, SOUND SUGGESTIONS.

Business Men not Politicians Necessary to the Results Demanded.

Trenton Democrat.]

"The legislature of two years ago contained a majority of Alliance-men and farmers. In the body which has just adjourned the politician and the man with 'an axe to grind' probably predominated. It ranked higher than the former in point of ability, but both were failures, and wasted time and money. If the people want good laws, and the public business transacted fearlessly and expeditiously, they must, as the Columbia Herald suggests, select intelligent and conscientious business men—men who have no political bees in their bonnets. Choose a legislature composed of men who transact people's business like they would their own, and the State will derive more benefit in direct results than from a dozen like the kind we have been having in late years."

The above suggestions from the Jackson Whig are full of good sense. There are too many men who think they are qualified for legislators because they can read and write a little. These kind of men and men who have axes to grind announce themselves as candidates, and work in season and out of season to secure the position. The people elect them simply because they are candidates, and have wasted time in electioneering, and not from any qualifications they possess. It is a shame on Tennessee. There are good men in every county in the State, who would make active, conscientious legislators, who will not scramble for the position with the unworthy ones. The services of these men can be had by simply naming them as the candidates by the nominating conventions. Very few men could or would refuse to serve their people in this capacity when thus called out. * * * The people can easily raise the standard in the way suggested. Will they do it? We believe they will. It needs only a little concert of action, based upon a desire and purpose to secure the best men for the position.

It is well to think of these things in advance of the election of the next legislature, and give the unworthies and axe-grinders to understand that they need not announce themselves.

WHAT THE SOUTH NEEDS.

A Willingness to Develop her Wonderful Resources.

Here is something sensible from the Washington News, which will be particularly interesting to the people of this section. Its grasp of the Southern situation is sensible, and its friendly expressions will be appreciated by our people:

"In one thing the South is most fortunate. It has not mortgaged its future or its present. What is owned is owned outright. Whereas in Kansas, for instance, the mortgaged debt per capita is \$170, in Tennessee it is only \$23, and if one turns to totals the figures are even more striking. In Kansas, on a valuation of \$348,000,000, there is an aggregate debt of \$243,000,000; in Tennessee on an assessed valuation of \$382,000,000, the aggregate mortgage debt is only about \$40,000,000. This tells a long story to the banker and capitalist. It shows that the South has been going on her way conservatively, and is developing naturally and in the right lines. Investors, not speculators, control the situation. That may not lead to rapid booms, but it leads to the steady accumulation of

resources which we recognize as wealth. It is substance, not show, and affords a field for a future movement based on real values and not on fictitious prices. With resources which would make her twenty times as rich as England, the South is strong indeed. And this development will certainly come. What is needed is a willingness to enter into the manufacturing period of development preparatory to the commercial. Southern energy can do this, and we believe it will."

A RAILROAD'S LIABILITY.

A Ruling on Contributory Negligence by Judge Hammond.

Memphis Commercial.]

While the United States circuit court was in session at Jackson, Judge E. S. Hammond presiding, a damage suit against the Illinois Central Railroad was tried, in which the issue involved and the charge of the judge are of interest to the public, especially to that portion which uses railway tracks as a promenade.

The case was that of J. H. Vick, who was struck by an engine while walking along the track and received serious injuries. Vick was deaf and did not hear the train coming. The case was remarkable in that it was one of the very few on record where the defendant company conceded that the engineer neither blew a warning whistle nor rung a bell. If he had done both, Vick would not have heard it perhaps, but the engineer did not know this. He testified that Vick was walking at a safe distance from the track, and when the engine was close upon him he stepped in front of it with disastrous results. The testimony of Vick was that he was walking on the end of the cross-ties.

The defense set up was, as usual in such cases, contributory negligence, and the practice in the federal court was cited, to refuse to allow damages where contributory negligence and trespass were proven.

Judge Hammond, however, held that the State law, which had power to regulate railways, provided for the whistle being blown and the bell sounded, and held the railway company responsible for damages in case of accident where these precautions were not observed. He so charged the jury, leaving it to decide from the proof upon the question of fact involved. Vick was awarded \$500 damages, and neither side appealed.

A WELL-TIMED SPEECH.

Congressman Breckenridge Says There is no New South.

In the course of a speech recently at a banquet commemorative of the birthday of General Grant, Congressman W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, said:

"I hear to-night of a new South. There is no new South in a certain sense, but in another sense there is a new North and a new South and a new Republic that has emerged from those dark days of strife.

"We are a new people; we see each other better than our fathers did; we know each other better than our elder brothers knew, but it is the old South upon which you are to build. It is no maudlin new South, denying its heroes on whom you are to build, but an old South, proud of its history and of its people.

"We are citizens of the new Republic, faithful to our allegiance and true to the flag. Having lost, like gentlemen we abide by the result of the conflict. It isn't the man who apologizes whom you need to build upon, it is the man who did his best and is deuced sorry he couldn't do more, who makes a foundation for a great Republic, for he feels now that this is his country and he will be loyal to it."

AN IMPORTANT ACT.

To Prevent the Spread of Communicable Diseases in Tennessee.

The following is a copy of "an act to prevent the spread of communicable diseases and to fix the penalty for the violation of this act, approved April 10, 1893." President J. D. Plunket, M. D., of the State board of health, respectfully urges that every practitioner of medicine, the head of every hotel, boarding house or other household in Tennessee, together with the respective county and municipal boards of health, also the several boards of education and the county superintendent of public instruction to co-operate in the execution of this important law:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee, That whenever any case of small-pox, yellow fever, cholera, or other communicable disease exist (except it shall not embrace any venereal disease such as gonorrhoea, syphilis), or is suspected to exist in any household, it shall be the duty of the head of said household to immediately notify the municipal or county health authorities of the town or county wherein such disease or diseases exist or is supposed to exist.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever any physician, surgeon, or practitioner of medicine shall know or suspect that a person, or persons, whom he has been called to visit, or who has been brought to him for examination, is infected with any of the aforementioned diseases, he shall immediately notify the health authorities of the town or county in which said diseased person, or persons, are found.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all municipal or county health authorities aforesaid, without delay, upon receiving such notice as is above provided for, to immediately proceed to carry out such rules and regulations as the State board of health may prescribe having for their object the prevention and restriction of the disease, or diseases, aforementioned in Section 1 of this act.

Said local health authorities shall further, upon the receipt of said notice of existing or suspected disease aforesaid, notify the board of education of such municipality, if the case exist in a town, or, if in the country, the county superintendent of public instruction, of the facts in every such case, giving name, age and sex of the individual so sick, name of disease, street and number of house, if in town, or if otherwise sufficiently designate the house if in the rural districts, and said public school authorities shall not allow any pupil to attend any public school from said house while any inmate of same is sick of small-pox or other communicable disease, or during the period of two weeks after the death, recovery, or removal of such sick person.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every municipal or county board of health in this State, upon receiving information of the existence or suspected existence in their respective jurisdictions of small-pox, cholera, yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other diseases dangerous to the public health, to immediately notify the State board of health of the fact, and, in addition, on the first of each and every month make a written report, and forward the same without delay to said board, of all communicable diseases occurring in their respective jurisdictions for the month last preceding,

setting forth in said report, in separate columns, the age, color, and sex of the individual, of each disease, number of cases, number of deaths, together with such other information as the State board of health may desire.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That any individual, or individuals, mentioned in this act, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to comply with either of the above provisions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or confined in the county jail for a period of not more than three months, one or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That all acts, or parts of acts, in conflict with this act be and they are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

SAVINGS.

Some Sound Advice to Young Men who Work for Wages.

Knoxville Tribune.]

It is not always an easy matter for an ordinary laboring man with a family to support to save much out of his wages, but there are many young men who work for daily wages who do not but who ought to save a snug sum each year out of their earnings.

If this spirit of wise economy and honest thrift were more closely observed by those who rely upon their labor for a livelihood there would be fewer rogues, and gamblers, and tramps, and drunkards than there are. There would be fewer agitators, and calamity howlers, and anarchists if more of those who labor would make an effort to save something out of their earnings above actual living expenses each month and each year.

If the young mechanic, instead of squandering his earnings in the beer-saloon, pool-room, gambling-den, and bagnio, would invest them in some such institution as a savings bank, a few years would find him in a position of comparative independence, protected against ill-health, misfortunes of accident, or ready to engage in business for himself. How many of the young men, salesmen, and clerks are there in Knoxville who save any money? Many of them have an excellent opportunity to do so; some of them do not even have to pay for their board.

There is not much in the young man who has no higher ambition than to feed himself and dress well. The young man who spends for clothes, livery hire, beer, flowers, cigars, theater tickets, gimcracks, etc., more than his wages (he prefers to call it salary) amounts to is pretty sure to be and deserves to be a failure.

Such will continue through life to be simply employees and subordinates, if they get to be nothing worse, or if through the stern experience and lesson of the years they learn the lesson of economy and common sense it may come too late to be of much value.

The young man who not only works but saves his money, will be the employer in the future of the young man who may work but does not save.

THE hostile demonstration of the Memphis fighting editors the other day is another case of the army which marched up the hill and then marched back again.—Nashville American.